

JORDAN TIMES

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Israeli bank chief indicted

AMMAN, Dec. 13 (R). — Mr. Asher Yadin, chairman of the Bank of Israel, was today indicted on charges of bribery, tax evasion and fraudulent land acquisition. Mr. Yadin, 53, head of the powerful unions' sick fund until his detention two months ago, was chosen earlier this year to be chairman of the National Bank, one of Israel's most important economic posts. His sister, Mrs. Sara Yadin, was also indicted on similar charges. No date for Mr. Yadin's trial has been set.

Shah speaks on oil prices

PARIS, Dec. 13 (R). — The Shah of Iran said today there was no chance of oil prices being indexed to Western inflation. Interviewed on French Television, the Shah said oil prices would soon be increased, but by much less than the oil producers had lost in terms of their own purchasing power. The Shah's comments came two days before the scheduled opening of an oil price-fixing meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in Qatar.

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AMMAN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1976 — ZUL HILJA 23, 1396

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West Bank protests continue

AMMAN, Dec. 13 (R). — Israeli forces clashed with Palestinian demonstrators in the West Bank today, who demonstrated in protest against Israeli arbitrary confiscation of land and imposition of the illegal value-added tax (VAT).

Soldiers countered assaults by throwing tear gas and live ammunition in West Bank towns including Nablus and Ramallah, where they made several arrests, military sources said.

A week-long wave of unrest in the region is also being linked to the current meeting in Damascus of leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The night military forces in dozens of Arab youths on the streets of Nablus, which led to the imposition of a curfew in Nablus, a stronghold of Palestinian nationalism.

Mayor Bassam Al Shantani local Israeli military asked to ask for the eight per cent VAT to be withdrawn, Arab sources said.

A group of nearly 200 school children from the Qalandia refugee camp, close to Ramallah on the main road to Jerusalem, were blocking traffic and setting off fires, this morning also.

Police forces said they made 18 arrests there. Officers noted that Qalandia is the home of a school child by the name of Yasser Arafat during the protest demonstrations in the West Bank eight months ago.

In occupied Gaza, meanwhile, a group of Arab women held a sit-in at the municipality headquarters over prison conditions of their husbands serving sentences for offences.

Mayor Rashad Al Shawwa said to set up a committee to demand that Israeli authorities allow a prison visit to check on conditions.

Jerusalem Al Quds daily reported that Arab detainees in the galilee, Beersheba and Ramleh are still pursuing their strike, begun last Friday against Israeli maltreatment which included torture.



TARGET OF PROTEST — Israeli soldiers help one of their number to a waiting ambulance after being hit by a rock during Monday morning's clashes with protesting West Bank youths in Qalandiya, north of Jerusalem. (AP wirephoto).

Lebanese rightwingers struggle against split

BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (Agencies). — Leaders of Lebanon's two biggest rightwing Christian parties struggled today to preserve their civil war alliance after supporters fought a gun battle in Beirut. Tension rose in the Christian east of the city following yesterday's gun fight and other incidents involving Phalangists and followers of ex-President Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party.

The battle erupted around a Chamoun motorcade. One of his bodyguards and a Phalangist died. Mr. Chamoun, 76, who was unhurt, said the trouble began with an argument over the right of way in a traffic jam.

But early today his Tigers militia said it would withdraw from a joint command with the Phalangists. The command was created during the civil war, largely to prevent friction between the rightist allies as they fought leftwing and Palestinian forces.

To preserve the rightist alliance, political and military chiefs of the two Christian parties scheduled a meeting this afternoon, when the Tigers' attitude to the joint command would be discussed.

Newspaper reports said followers of both parties took hostages

last night. Up to 15 people were reported kidnapped.

Soon after the gun fight a powerful explosion damaged a National Liberal Party office in east Beirut's Christian Achrafieh district and sporadic shots echoed throughout the area this morning.

Witnesses watched four gunmen pump bullets into a portrait of Mr. Chamoun hung from a balcony. Mourners fired salutes at the funeral of one of the men killed yesterday.

Mr. Chamoun told reporters: "There will be no repercussions on the Unified Lebanese (rightist) Force."

But he demanded action to deal with "elements who make trouble."

The rightist joint command is led by 28-year-old Mr. Bechir Gemayel, son of Phalangist Party chief. Mr. Chamoun's son Dany commands the Tigers and issued their statement saying they would quit the command.

In a later development, leaders of the rightwing factions were reported to have met for three hours in east Beirut tonight to discuss the gun fight.

A statement after the meeting

said that the Tigers will not now withdraw from the rightist alliance.

The rightist leaders who met tonight included Mr. Chamoun and Mr. Pierre Gemayel and their two sons.

Sources said that Mr. Chamoun had convinced his son Dany it would be wrong to withdraw the Tigers from the joint command.

The gun battle from which Mr. Chamoun escaped was the third violent incident involving a Lebanese politician in 10 days.

Centrist Christian leader Raymond Edde escaped with a grazed leg when shots were fired at him on Friday night, and a car bomb exploded close to the Beirut home of leftist leader Kamal Junblatt early this month. In neither case were there clues to the culprits.

The attempt on Mr. Edde's life Friday was the third such attempt in the last seven months.

Sources said that neither Mr. Kataeb (Phalangist) Radio, the only private station to continue broadcasting since the Arab-imposed end to hostilities, yesterday featured reports on the moves to disarm the rival factions.

Predictably, its tone was partisan and anti-Palestinian.

that the policemen had been "forced to surrender their arms" to the Syrian-led Arab deterrent force.

In other Lebanese developments, the rival Christian and Moslem radio stations, which broadcast highly partisan reports during the civil war, were merged yesterday.

The national radio signed on at six a.m. local with a reading from the Quran, followed immediately by one from the Bible.

Afterwards it broadcast the same news and the same music, a sharp departure from the propaganda that the separate stations previously put out from their respective sectors.

Observers noted that yesterday's radio news was neutral in politics and optimistic in tone. Coverage centred on the president's meetings and last week's government reshuffle.

By contrast, the Conservative Kataeb (Phalangist) Radio, the only private station to continue broadcasting since the Arab-imposed end to hostilities, yesterday featured reports on the moves to disarm the rival factions.

Predictably, its tone was partisan and anti-Palestinian.

In report to Palestine council's meet Arafat urges unity

DAMASCUS, Dec. 13 (Agencies). — Palestinian resistance leader Yasser Arafat today stressed the need for Palestinian unity in a report to the current meeting here of the Palestine Central Council (PCC). A Palestinian spokesman told reporters after a four-hour council meeting that Mr. Arafat had also given a detailed report on the Lebanese crisis to the 35 other members present.

The delegates not attending the 40-member council belong to the three commando organisations which make up the Rejection Front.

The three, who oppose any settlement with Israel, are the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Arab Liberation Front and the Popular Struggle Front.

In 10 hours of meetings last night and today, the council also discussed relations between Palestinian groups and between Palestinians and the rest of the Arab world, especially with Syria.

The council has also discussed the situation in the occupied West Bank where Palestinians are demonstrating against a tax being

imposed on merchants and in support of the meeting here.

The subjects due to be discussed after an evening recess here today were Palestinian unity, developments at both the Arab and international levels on the Palestine issue and a date for the next meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), expected to convene in Cairo next month.

Palestinian unity now appears to be a realisable goal after the spectacular reconciliation here yesterday of Mr. Arafat and Mr. Zuheir Muhsein, the PLO Military Department chief who leads the pro-Syrian Saika group.

Another topic is the question of raising the membership of the PNC, a kind of parliament-in-exile, to between 450 and 500 from its present strength of 187.

The central council decided at its last meeting in February to increase PNC membership to 250, but a special committee formed to study the matter made no headway because of the Lebanese crisis.

Except for the Rejection Front, most factions appear now to be softening their positions over a settlement with Israel, but the question of renewing the Palestinian leadership remains to be settled.

Shifts in the representation of the PLO and the occupied territories in the Palestinian "parliament" could be reflected in the formation of a government-in-exile — an idea previously rejected by the PLO, which has been named by Arab leaders the "sole representative of the Palestinian people," but which has been repeatedly evoked in the wake of efforts to reconvene the Geneva conference.

Questioned in Beirut before he left for Damascus, Mr. Yasser Arafat, head of the PLO Information Department and a leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, said: "We do not dismiss the idea of a government-in-exile."

He added that such an idea would be "seriously discussed" if the situation proved favourable "in the next political and diplomatic phases." He said the national council would take it up.

But he noted, a Palestinian government-in-exile "must reflect the structure of the PLO in order to be considered as a step toward achievement of our rights and our sovereignty."

In another Palestinian development, the Al Quds newspaper, published in Arabic in Jerusalem, called for the participation of a delegation of West Bank leaders in the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East, according to an Agence France Press (AFP) report today.

U.S. ELECTORAL COLLEGE CASTS TRADITIONAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AFP). — Americans voted on Nov. 2 to make Jimmy Carter their next president, but he was not really elected until today when members of the Electoral College officially cast their ballots in state capitals around the country.

His election will not be proclaimed until Jan. 6, when Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, as president of the Senate, officially announces the winner of the Electoral College vote.

The Electoral College, a remnant of the horse-and-huggy era, has 538 members, equal to the total number of senators and representatives from the 50 states plus three electors from the nation's capital, Washington, D.C.

Theoretically, the electors respect the results of the popular vote of Nov. 2 in their respective constituencies when casting their ballots for the next president, which would give Mr. Carter a total of 297 votes to 241 for outgoing President Gerald Ford.

Although unlikely, it is possible for an elector to vote otherwise. A total of 270 electoral votes is needed for election.

Smith doubts efficacy of Geneva conference

Rhodesia conference will adjourn later this week

GENEVA, Dec. 13 (Agencies). — The Geneva conference on Rhodesia will be adjourned later this week after seven weeks of almost total deadlock, it was announced here today.

The conference is expected to adjourn on Wednesday or Thursday to be reconvened here at the end of January.

So far the only agreement reached has been with the hardline Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe over the date of Rhodesia's prospective independence — and all the front leaders have agreed to, in fact, is that the question can be left for finalising until a later date.

Britain has also finally publicly announced it is ready to play an important role in Rhodesia during the transition period leading up to independence but, here again, conference Chairman Ivor Richard has said it was too early to define exactly what this role will be.

Nevertheless, the British Foreign Office today said it did not believe the conference has failed nor that it was going to fail.

A Foreign Office spokesman said in London that Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland plans to make a statement to the House of Commons this week — perhaps tomorrow — and this would show Britain was determined to continue its efforts for a negotiated settlement.

Mr. Richard was believed today to have informed the nationalist leaders on the new British proposals which will be made the basis for the re-opened talks in January. Prime Minister Ian Smith was also reportedly, briefed on these before he left here on his way home yesterday.

Observers believed Britain's new position on Rhodesia was thrashed out on Friday in London during talks with visiting U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who paved the way for the Geneva meeting in the first place.

It is generally believed that Britain will offer to send top civil servants to Salisbury to preside over an interim government and that Britain or the Commonwealth will furnish an army and police high command which will be responsible for integrating nationalist guerrillas into the Rhodesian forces.

The proposal would obviously seek to end the deadlock here over the control of the army and the police and over who will head the interim government constituted in Geneva.

In Johannesburg, Mr. Smith said today a Rhodesian settlement was further off now than before the Geneva conference.

He told reporters at Jan Smuts Airport on his way home from the talks that at no point could he report that real progress had been made.

But he added that as long as people were working for a solution there was hope.

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Carter names Blumenthal treasury secretary today

ATLANTA, Georgia, Dec. 13 (R). — President-elect Jimmy Carter today named German-born industrialist Michael Blumenthal for the post of treasury secretary, sources close to Mr. Carter said today.

The appointment of Mr. Blumenthal, who is Chairman of the Board of the multi-million dollar Bendix Corporation, is expected to be announced at a press conference which Mr. Carter has arranged for tomorrow.

The reports of the choice of Mr. Blumenthal came as the president-elect began a fresh round of interviews here today with candidates for other cabinet posts.

The appointment of the 50-year-old Bendix executive as treasury secretary would help to reassure business sectors that Mr. Carter plans sound economic policies, rejecting quick-fix solutions for the problems of high unemployment and slow economic growth.

First caller this morning on Mr. Carter — who has already chosen veteran diplomat and defence expert Cyrus Vance as Secretary of State and Georgia banker Bert Lance as budget director — was Congressman Robert Bergland, (Minnesota).

Mr. Bergland is believed to be under consideration for the post of agriculture secretary in the Carter cabinet.

Another visitor was Federal Judge Frank Johnson, a tough law-and-order advocate whose rulings on desegregating schools and enforcing voting rights for black were a major factor in desegregating Alabama in the 1950's.

Judge Johnson is believed to be one of several contenders for the post of attorney general.

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Shooting incidents still trouble the peace in Kurdish areas of Iraq

ERBIL, Dec. 13 (AP) — Minor shooting incidents are still troubling the peace in Kurdish districts close to Iraq's northwestern border with Syria, according to Information Minister Tareq Aziz told Reuters in an interview. "The question can be dealt with by the police and border guards," and there was no call for military action.

The Syrian government could send several individuals to make the sort of trouble on the border," the minister said in reply to a question.

Any bordering country could do that, but if the people or the governments behind such acts are wrong," he added.

The serious Kurdish rising, which had gone on intermittently more than a decade, was ended in the spring of last year when an agreement between Iraq and Iran put an end to Tehran's backing for rebel leader Mullah Mustafa Barzani.

"Anyone can cross the border and shoot at the police or a man passing in the valley," Mr. Aziz remarked about the incidents in the northwest.

In response to a question, he agreed that the man behind them was Mr. Jalal Talabani, who was based in Syria.

Asked about reports abroad that Iraq had deported some Kurds from their northern mountains to central and southern districts of the country, Mr. Aziz said the 30,000 to 40,000 Kurds in these regions had been told they would be going there before they returned to Iraq from exile in Iran.

They had failed to come back after the first two amnesties, which followed the end of the Kurdish rising in the spring of last year.

Kurds who had returned from Iran this year had been allowed to go to the north as Barzani's influence was held to be on the wane, but those in central and southern Iraq would stay there, Mr. Aziz said.

Altogether some 100,000 Kurds had returned from Iran, out of up to 150,000 who had been living there, Mr. Aziz said.

Iran buys Italian liners

GENOA, Dec. 13 (AFP) — Iran has bought the two finest liners in the Italian merchant fleet, the Michelangelo and the Raffaello, for 30,000 million lire (about \$35 million), the shipping line Italia announced today.

The price was three times the original cost of the two ships which were launched in 1963. For years the Italian government met their operating losses.

Finally they were laid up last year. Iran will use the vessels to accommodate Iranian naval officers.

\$3.9 billion is awaited Britain may get IMF loan in stages

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AFP) — Britain may get its \$3,900 million loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in tranches over the coming two years, the Financial Times said today.

The IMF may release only the first \$1,000 million some time next month, with the rest of the money being provided by tranches every three months during the next two years, the paper said.

lay down targets, particularly as regards domestic credit expansion. These performance clauses would be reviewed extensively after the first year.

The Financial Times also said there appeared to be "some support" among European countries for a so-called triggered safety net system covering the sterling balance.

Under this scheme, participating nations would provide Britain with hard currency equal to the value of official sterling withdrawals.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey will announce government measures on Wednesday to meet the IMF terms for the loan.

Mr. Healey said here last night that the economic measures to be taken by the British government in exchange for the \$3,900 million loan from the IMF will "be a test of the loyalty of the (British) Labour movement."

Hinting at tough measures to be announced Wednesday to the House of Commons, Mr. Healey said that certain of them would be unpopular but it was necessary to stop the "crazy plunge" of the pound.

The measures would mean a "very rapid transformation" in Britain's economic situation, he said.

The required measures would not have to be such that they endangered the social contract between trade unions and the government, or increase unemployment, he said.

First unified meet in 30 years

Historic congress opens in Vietnam

HANOI, Dec. 13 (AFP) — The Fourth Congress of the Vietnamese Workers Party which opens here on Tuesday is of historic importance, for it will be the first in unified Vietnam after 30 years of war.

Observers pointed out that no spectacular political or economic decisions will emerge when the 1,000 delegates from north and south meet. These were publicised a month ago in the party press.

In fact, the party's main policy lines were laid down in Hanoi in 1972, long before the fall of Saigon and at the height of the American-Vietnamese war.

But the congress will serve as a reminder to the 30 foreign delegations who have accepted an invitation to attend of the inscription over the mausoleum which houses the remains of a crystal coffin of "Uncle Ho" (Chi Minh) — "Nothing is more precious than independence and liberty."

This principle is clearly stated in the party's working document which has two main themes.

The first, and most important, is to strengthen Vietnam's ties with all Socialist countries. Hanoi would like to see all quarrels, particularly that between China and the Soviet Union, patched up to present a united Communist front to the "imperialist camp".

Hanoi does not intend to take either Moscow's or Peking's side in their dispute, nor to align itself with Laos, viewed as in the Soviet camp, or Cambodia, seen as leaning towards Peking.

Hanoi's policy of political independence has been marked by overtures to the West which, according to observers here, will eventually lead to a reconciliation with the United States.

They point to Japan as a precedent. Japan is today "well placed" in the Vietnamese capital and it is no secret that most of the coal produced here finds its way to Japanese ports.

"War debts" have been settled and trade between the two countries is flourishing.

Hanoi has not hidden from its Soviet partners — much in evidence here — that it would welcome West German technological aid in the reconstruction of Vietnam if it were offered.

On foreign relations, the report which will go before the congress calls for the establishment of normal relations between Vietnam and all countries with a different social system on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

On the economic front, the 1975-1980 five-year plan has two objectives. The first is to improve the standard of living of the people who have suffered the deprivations of war. They are still suffering because priority is being given to exports to boost the country's foreign reserves and mop up the war debts.

The second seeks to develop Vietnam's rural economy, then its light industry, and finally its heavy industry.

On the internal plan, the report submitted to delegates outlines the perfect Marxist-Leninist Vietnamese — a man who forgets his own problems to try to help others.

The report frequently states that officials and those in privileged positions must be of service to the people for the "people are the collective masters."

RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)	
7.00 Breakfast show	4.00 Old favourites
7.30 News bulletin	4.30 Easy listening
7.40 Morning melodies	5.00 Good vibrations
8.00 Sign off	5.30 Pop session (Part III)
12.00 Pop session (Part I)	6.00 News summary
1.00 News summary	6.15 Catch the word
1.04 Pop session (Part II)	6.30 Special feature
2.00 News bulletin	7.00 News bulletin
2.15 Radio magazine	7.10 News reports
2.30 Guide to musical instruments	7.30 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

Departures:		Arrivals:	
8:30 Baghdad (IAI)	8:30 Bangkok, Bahrain	7:30 Baghdad (IAI)	
9:00 Beirut	8:40 Doha, Abu Dhabi	7:30 Jeddah	
9:30 Rome	9:40 Kuwait (KAC)		
10:00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	10:40 Karachi, Kuwait (BA)		
10:30 Kuwait (KAC)	11:20 Aleppo, Damascus (SAA)		
11:25 London (BA)	12:10 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)		
12:00 Agaba (SAA)	12:15 Beirut		
13:00 Athens (GA)	14:10 Agaba (SAA)		
13:15 Cairo	15:15 Paris		
14:45 Damascus (SAA)	17:10 London		
18:30 Jeddah	18:10 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens		
19:00 Bahrain, Bangkok	18:15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)		
19:30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi	18:30 Rome		
19:45 Jeddah	19:00 Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Vienna		
21:00 Jeddah			
22:55 Doha, Muscat			

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Fire headquarters	" 22699
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Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najdeh, roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 21111, 37777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS)	Tel. 41529
British Council	" 36147-5
French Cultural Centre	" 37609
Goethe Institute	" 41998
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44293
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111

BBC RADIO

15:15 Outlook	15:00 News; Commentary	16:15 Appointment with Fear	16:45 The World Today
17:00 News	17:08 Books and Writers	17:30 Take One	17:45 Sports Round-up
18:00 News; News about Britain	18:15 Radio Newsreel	18:30 Talkabout	19:00 Outlook: News Summary
19:42 Stock Market Report	19:45 The Ones that Got Away	20:00 News; 24 hours	20:30 The Pleasure's Yours
21:00 Business and Industry	21:15 Uister '76	21:30 Farming World	22:00 News; The World Today
22:25 Financial News	22:35 Ragtime Piano	22:45 Sports Round-up	23:00 News; Commentary
23:15 Nature Notebook	23:30 Appointment with Fear		

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6	Channel 6
6.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
9.05 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 Wide world of sports	8.30 Please sir
8.00 News in Arabic	9.10 David Copperfield
Channel 3	10.00 News in English
7.30 Arabic series	10.15 Thriller (on both channels)
8.30 Arabic series	
9.15 Reportage	

Oil economist sees 10% rise in price of oil

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AFP) — The oil-exporting countries are more likely to decide a rise of about 10 per cent than 15 per cent, Nicholas Sarkis, a Syrian economist working in Paris, said today in the magazine Le Point.

This rise would "only very partially offset the effects of world inflation," said Mr. Sarkis, who is a noted expert in oil affairs.

The rise was also justified in the light of a probable shortage of energy sources in the 1980's. This shortage would necessitate the developing of new energy sources requiring big investments.

But no country would allot money for this costly purpose as long as the market price of the main energy source, oil, was low, he added.

In another oil industry development, Ecuador has asked Kuwait to back its request to join the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and is likely to obtain this support, an authoritative Kuwaiti source said in Kuwait today during a visit by Ecuador's emissary, Mr. Ottavio Viza.

Mr. Viza is touring the Gulf oil states ahead of Wednesday's OPEC ministerial meeting on prices at Doha, Qatar.

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Nobel Prize winner reveals inspiration for his discoveries in chemistry

By Andreas de Rhoda

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (CSM) — No one has yet penetrated the alchemy of discovery, the mysteriously capricious process that underlies the birth of new ideas.

Should anyone try, here are some observations from 27 years of personal experience by Harvard University Prof. William N. Lipscomb, who last month received the Nobel Prize in chemistry.

Many of the ideas that have propelled his prize-winning research of borane (boron and hydrogen) compounds sprang into being while he was not working on borane compounds at all. Or, for that matter, working at anything.

"They have often come when I was really doing nothing," he said in an interview at his office on the top floor of Gibbs Laboratory. "Sometimes they have been associated with changes in my daily routine; for instance, after I have hardly slept, which happens rarely because I sleep very well."

Q: Hemingway said the only way he could keep up his writing day after day was not to, at any price, think of it between writing sessions. Same thing?

A: "It might be. I'm quite aware, of course, that my mind goes on working on a problem unconsciously once I turn away from it. Especially after I get completely absorbed in doing something else."

Q: Since you reportedly work seven days a week, what is this something else you manage to absorb yourself in?

A: "I play the clarinet. I also play tennis."

Q: Why have you been taking tennis lessons for six years even though you are reputedly an excellent tennis player? Are you a perfectionist? Are you the type who has to win?

A: "Well, I find that doing something, anything, just the right way makes it also easier and more enjoyable. I don't think I'm the type that has to win."

Q: Not even a Noble Prize?

A: "Especially not a Noble Prize. That is not the way scientific work operates."

Q: One question on the motivational side: When Saul Bellow won the Nobel Prize in letters for his novels, a week after you, he said he felt he had at last achieved recognition. Didn't you feel that way?

A: "No, I just said I was pleased. Some reporters didn't understand that at all. You see, in scientific research, you know what you have accomplished, and the people in your field who read your papers, know. Recognition grows right along with your work, rather undramatically."

Q: Is that because scientific achievements are so precisely measurable?

A: "Of course! And I couldn't work in a field which isn't measurable. Besides, I doubt anyone can work for a Nobel Prize in any field. That would stop the flow of ideas. All you can bring to your task is consuming interest in your subject and patience and hard work."

Q: And doing nothing?

A: "Right."

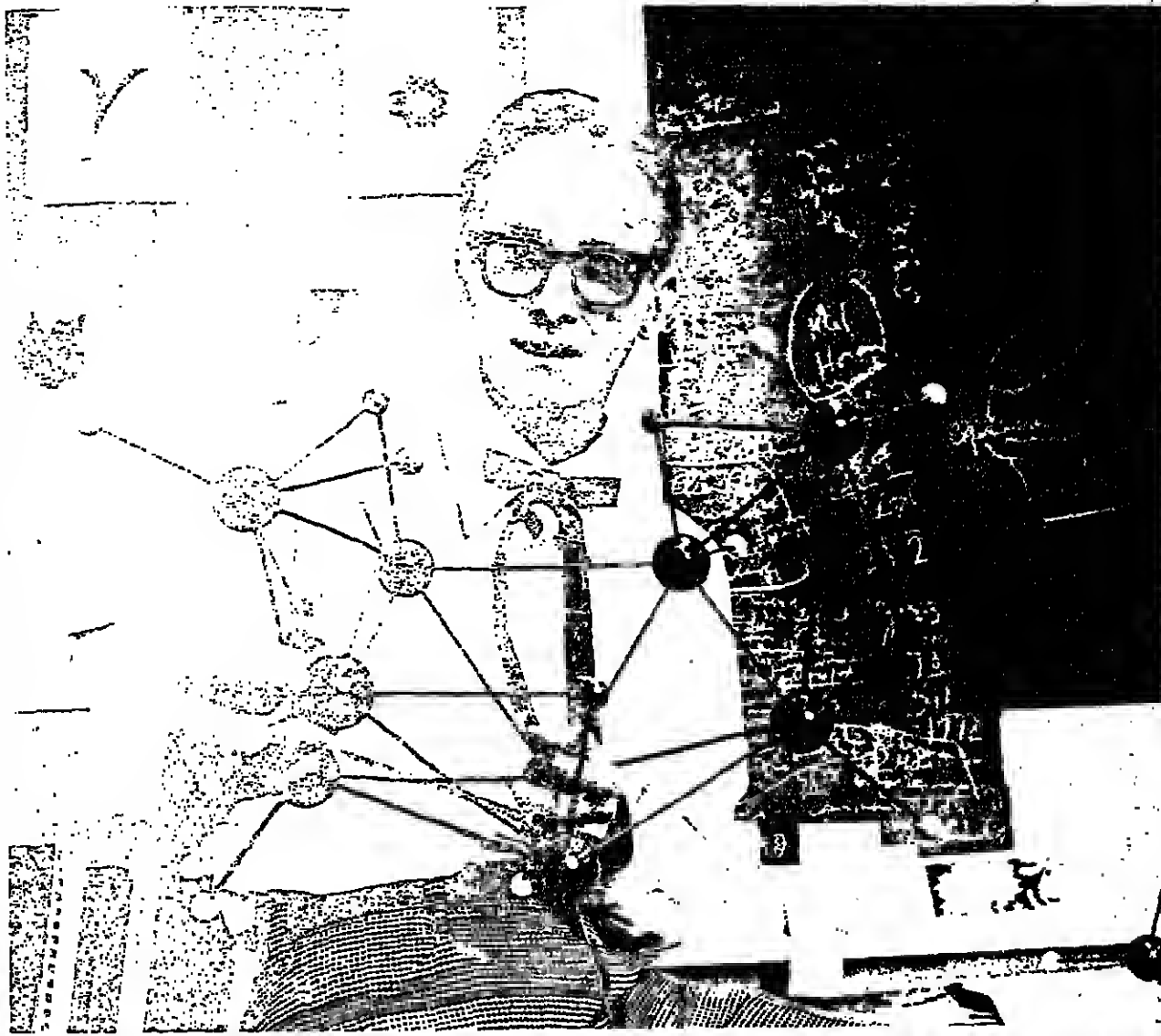
In the alternation of intense work and intense "doing nothing," the do-nothing interludes that have proved most fertile were those of longer duration:

"At least a dozen times during those 27 years, I have stopped the research on boranes altogether. Each time I thought the work was finished: I had done all the experiments I could think of; I had written all the papers on them. I was looking for a new field."

"Yet each time I found myself thinking about a new idea that had begun, during these weeks or even months of stoppage, to crystallise. And each time we moved into a basically new and productive direction."

Q: Where did these ideas come from?

A: "They usually came from the other two of the three areas I have worked in — inorganic, organic and biochemistry. Ideas tend to flow across: a bit from here,



Prof. William N. Lipscomb, the 1977 Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, considers a difficult problem at Harvard University.

a bit from there, a bit from my past experience, a bit from someone else's work. Somehow it all comes together.

"First there is a bit of a new lead. I take it, and I look at it, and I usually go and talk about it to one of my students who is working in or near that area. Then this thing may develop between the two of us. Oh, yes; I also get a lot of good leads from teaching freshmen."

Q: Freshmen?

A: "Yes, yes, freshmen. They ask simple questions, the basic question, the questions most students in later classes no longer dare ask because they fear they ought to know the answers."

"Questions from first-year students often startle me. I tell them: 'Well, I've never thought about it just that way. Let me try to answer you. . . . That it is important to do research to keep your teaching fresh is recognised generally. But to me it is also important to do teaching to keep my research fresh.'"

There is one kind of shut-down Prof. Lipscomb regards as uncreative and, in fact, deadly: the shut-down in funds. Like most of his colleagues, he charges the federal government with treating basic research like an orphan, generally out of a lack of understanding of its foundation-laying role

for all other research and development.

A large government agency supporting his borane work to the tune of \$50,000 a year cut off the money suddenly, after four years. The blow to the work was severe. The staff of highly competent assistants dissipated, the best ones, as usual, leaving first.

He has hearty praise for the one factor that has gone with him all the way since 1949, the U.S. Office of Naval Research:

"Now they're out of money, too, and will terminate our funding at the end of this year. But we have already applied to the National Science Foundation. We are hopeful."

New strain of gonorrhea threatens work to prevent venereal diseases

LONDON (R). — Cases of a type of gonorrhea which is resistant to penicillin are being reported from around the world, and are apparently on the increase.

Doctors and health authorities on several continents are worried about the reports, because penicillin is used universally.

The new strain of gonorrhea, however, can only be cured by a much more expensive and complex course of treatment, and the disease is still on the increase in many countries.

The first evidence surfaced more than a year ago of a strain gonococci — the bacteria which cause gonorrhea — which produces an enzyme which destroys penicillin.

In October the British medical journal *Lancet* carried a letter from Dr. G.C. Taylor, Director of the Regional Public Health Laboratory in Liverpool, noting that six per cent of all gonorrhea patients in this seaport had the resistant strain.

The same *Lancet* edition carried a letter from doctors at Travis Air Base in California saying they were finding similar cases.

They commented: "Military personnel being very mobile, these organisms have very probably been introduced into other communities."

In fact, according to a recent report from the Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, the strain has also cropped up in New Zealand, Australia, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and Norway, as well as Britain and the United States.

This week Liverpool health authorities reported that 10 per cent of patients seeking treatment there now have the new strain, and press reports indicated it is on the increase among U.S. military personnel at two large bases in the Philippines.

The Washington Post reported from Manila today that whereas

there were no known cases of gonorrhea six months ago at Clark to penicillin, it is now 10 per cent of all cases of gonorrhea over August-September other had the new strain.

Professor Mark Richmond of Bristol University, England, recently received half share in Robert Koch Foundation Prize in Bonn for his work on resist bacteria.

He told a press conference that almost all new antibiotics developed to treat specific diseases eventually result in the appearance of bacteria which are resistant to them. He mentioned the gonococci strain as a good example.

Using penicillin, the U.S. government spends 60 cents to treat gonorrhea, but using spectinomycin, effective against the new strain, the treatment costs seven times as much.

Also, doctors do not know whether to use other antibiotics on the penicillin "fail" to work, unless the gonorrhea-causing bacteria is grown on a culture, a process which greatly complicates treatment.

Veneral disease expert Richard Wilcox of London said that doctors fear spectinomycin will rapidly result in bacteria resistant to it.

Worse still, there is a suspicion that the resistant bacteria may be of several different types, as the U.S. and Liverpool varieties seem to respond to different drugs.

There are an estimated three million cases of gonorrhea in the United States alone, where penicillin and medical treatment is usually readily available.

In the developing world, especially in parts of Africa, the disease is more widespread, and the medical facilities scarcer.

If the new strain becomes common worldwide, treatment of gonorrhea would suffer a serious setback.

Iceberg towing operation aims to uncover Canadian offshore oil

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland (CSM) — The world's most unusual towing operation is underway in this remote yet picturesque region of eastern Canada — moving icebergs.

To date, seven of the giant monsters (one an estimated 300,000 tons) have been towed, nudged, dragged and pushed by trawlers — in some cases, enough to cause the icebergs to modify direction slightly.

The reason for all this gargantuan activity: to see if man can redirect the line of travel of these gigantic ice cubes so oil drillers can explore under the ocean floor for oil and gas deposits without their rigs being swept away.

Some say that there are enough gas and oil deposits off the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador to light Montreal, Boston and Halifax homes for a decade and trigger a major economic boom for St. John's 125,000 residents. There have been three gas finds here, one of which indicated oil.

Although the amount of the reserves is still unknown, the difficulty of extracting any deposits is quite clear.

According to marine and natural resources specialists such as Steven M. Millan, Assistant Deputy Minister of Mines and Energy for the provincial government of Newfoundland, the offshore waters in this part of the world are among the most treacherous and inhospitable anywhere.

The sinking of the Titanic took place 540 kms. southeast of Cape Race, off Newfoundland. There are lashing winds and enormous ice floes along the Newfoundland-Labrador coastline — enough icebergs to make installation of permanent oil and gas drilling equipment extremely difficult.

As many as 400 icebergs reach this area each winter, some of them travelling 4,200 kms. from the Canadian Arctic and Greenland. Many of these monsters weigh three million tons or more.

It is to learn how to control

these bergs that industry, government and university groups are working here.

Their research began with establishment of the marine engineering department at Newfoundland's Memorial University in 1969 under a \$500,000 grant from the Canadian National Research Council plus financial support from oil companies and industry.

Dr. Robert T. Dempster, the soft-spoken, reflective dean of the Memorial University engineering department, still chuckles about the difficult sales job he had several years ago getting Canadian oilmen in Calgary to "promote" the need for far-reaching iceberg research.

Among the projects undertaken since then are the efforts to divert the path of iceberg floes, to examine the effects of icebergs scraping the continental shelf, to profile bergs according to their size and shape and to develop effective ways to explode or melt bergs.

Although there are cases on record of icebergs being successfully towed for long distances, experts stress that the Newfoundland iceberg problem is particularly difficult, given the enormous size and frequency of the bergs.

Newfoundland marine research and energy officials are convinced, however, that some method of iceberg control eventually will succeed — and will permit development of any major offshore oil and gas find.

However, it would take enormous oil finds to justify the huge costs involved.

Whatever the extent of the oil and gas reserves, Newfoundland (with a population of only 500,000) now is a world leader in iceberg and cold-water research. It will be host to next year's International Ports and Ocean Arctic Conference.



Giant icebergs drifting toward the North Atlantic; Beneath this glacial gargantuan may lie vast deposits of oil and gas.

Head of U.S. Jet Propulsion Laboratory says

Decentralisation and technology will characterise 21st century

PASADENA, California (CSM). — Bruce Murray believes "small is beautiful" but argues that the prophets of decentralisation have undersold the role of technology in achieving this 21st-century goal.

As new director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here, Dr. Murray worries full time about "what kind of technology makes sense for the future." And he sees his new post as a way to "torque the system" in the right direction.

Dr. Murray is a scientist who did not plan on being a scientist, a person who strives to be a well-rounded intellectual rather than a narrow specialist.

As a geology professor at the California Institute of Technology, he became one of the prominent figures in the emerging field of planetary science. Since the late 1950s he "fought many battles with the engineers" in order to get more and better science experiments aboard the space probes that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has dispatched into the solar system.

In particular, he has helped develop the camera systems that have provided pictures of Mars, Venus and Mercury.

Unlike many scientists Dr. Murray does not think that science has value in and of itself. He considers himself a populist, not an elitist, but argues that science is intrinsic both in the problems which the world today faces, and in their solutions.

"The present is unprecedented," the scientist told an assembly of Unitarian theologians last summer. As the population of the world grows to saturation, previous social structures are collapsing.

The rise of science has destroyed the mythological basis of traditional religious views, he feels. And technology, science's handmaiden, has changed the economic and social systems within which most people live.

As a result, people have attempted to substitute economic systems for moral ones. "Capitalism and Marxism have one thing very much in common: They both presume that man's fundamental needs are material. They both come a cropper on precisely those grounds," says Dr. Murray.

The reconciliation of morality with rationality is the "very painful process" which the world is going through. "And all of us, and probably all of our children, are going to be consumed in the process. . . . But it is a process, it is going somewhere," says the scientist.

The reaction to the secular, materialistic society which has developed around the world is widespread, personal and negative, Dr. Murray argues.

People do not want things larger. Because they associate technology with problems, they are anti-technology. And there are even rumblings of anti-reason at the core.

Dr. Murray agrees that things have gotten too large. He advocates decentralisation but maintains that "the idea of a decentralised society in the United States using tools and industrial procedures of 50 years ago, or those of underdeveloped societies, is absurd. It won't work."

Yet he feels that through a redirection of technology and proper regional planning it should be possible

for the U.S. to decentralise and maintain its high productivity:

"(It will mean) a big change, because in order to take advantage of (decentralisation), it means going back to the clever lathe operator or to the clever individual or small group of individuals for the solution to a local problem."

Such a life-style can be supported by small-scale but sophisticated technologies such as solar

and geothermal energy, producing plastics and chemicals from wastes, and biological engineering of food sources, Dr. Murray claims.

This will not be a "pathway back to the Middle Ages" because use of the revolution in communications, he foresees. In the type of society Dr. Murray envisions "good new ideas will be transmitted like wildfire, but the application of these ideas will be local and will be according to the local conditions and traditions."



Dr. Bruce Murray of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory: Small is beautiful.

Kidnapping of top Spanish rightist imperils government reforms

MADRID, Dec. 13 (R). — Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez said today he would not allow the kidnapping of the head of Spain's advisory Council of State to wreck the country's transition to democracy.

The abduction of 63-year-old Senor Antonin Maria de Oriol y Urquijo at the weekend has cast a shadow over a referendum on the government's proposed political reforms on Wednesday.

A splinter group of the Spanish Communist Party, called "Groups of Anti-Fascist Resistance -- first of October" (GRAPO), has been blamed for the kidnapping.

In a note to the governor of Barcelona today, the prime minister gave no hint on whether the government would accept the kidnappers' demand for the release and transport to Algeria of 15 jailed leftwing extremists, including members of the Basque nationalist guerrilla organization ETA.

In his note, Senor Suarez said he had to cancel a trip to Barcelona today because of the "seriousness of events which are in the minds of all and which ... are designed to darken the peaceful and happy march of the Spanish people towards the normality of democratic life."

He said the kidnappers had not

achieved their goal nor would they achieve it.

Police have been ordered to arrest exiled Communist Party Secretary General Santiago Carrillo who defied the government by holding a clandestine press conference here last Friday.

STREET VIOLENCE ERUPTS IN MADRID

MADRID, Dec. 13 (R). — Police lobbed tear gas grenades and mounted a baton charge in central Madrid tonight to disperse hundreds of leftwing demonstrators protesting against a referendum on political reforms.

Clauds of gas and smoke shrouded the Gran Via, Madrid's main shopping area. The demonstrators broke up and then regrouped, disrupting traffic.

"Police murderers," they chanted. "Spain will be a republic." Rubbish bins were hurled into the street and gas grenades landed on balconies in response.

Rightwing politicians have cited the kidnapping and Senor Carrillo's appearance as evidence that the government has lost control.

Relatives of Senor Oriol, who was Gen. Franco's justice minister for eight years, said they had heard nothing from him since the note they received yesterday. In the short note, he said he was well and told his family to trust in God.

An anonymous caller who said he was one of the kidnappers telephoned the Ruter bureau here last night and said: "It is all up to the government now. What happens to Senor Oriol depends on them."

The caller said Senor Oriol had been taken by the GRAPO, a group blamed for the shooting of four policemen in Madrid on Oct. 1, 1975 in retaliation for the execution of four urban guerrillas.

In Wednesday's referendum, the rightwing has called on Spain's 23 million voters to reject the government's reforms, which will dismantle the authoritarian rule left by Gen. Franco.

Leftist opposition parties have called for a boycott of the poll because they said they had no part in drafting the reforms. Senor Carrillo's Communist Party issued a communique condemning the kidnapping which it said was intended to "retard the democratic process and introduce chaos in the already difficult and delicate Spanish situation."

Soares claims victory in Portuguese local elections

LISBON, Dec. 13 (AFP). — The government of Socialist Marin Soares appeared to have overcome its first electoral hurdle today, when partial results in yesterday's municipal elections gave the Socialist Party about 32 per cent of the vote.

Mr. Soares said this figure -- one point less than in April's general election -- showed that his five-month-old minority government was following the right policies. It would stick to them, he said.

But Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal said the low turnout -- estimated at 60 per cent compared with over 83 per cent in April -- showed that the electorate was "disenchanted" with the government.

With all but 164 of 4,035 parishes counted after yesterday's poll, the Socialist Party was well clear of their nearest rivals, the centrist Social Democrat Party (PSD) with 24.52 per cent.

The Communist "United People's Electoral Front," according

ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

The seesaw of economic doctrines

Well, the division of labour which Adam Smith talked about is now applicable to economic theory. If economic conditions point towards inflation, we apply classical theory policies. But if they indicate a recession, we resort to the Keynesian fiscal antidotes.

In real life today, the division is not exactly that easy. The current overriding economic problem is neither inflation nor recession. It is a chemical combination of the two.

Therefore, the kind of policy required to combat this economic foe will depend heavily on the voters' choice. In both the U.S.A. and the U.K., the dominant mood is to address the problem of recession and the unemployment that goes with it.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Callaghan are now therefore willing to discuss the Keynesian approach, which calls for a tax cut and a commensurate decrease in government expenditure. The net result (according to the multiplier) is an increase in total expenditure and aggregate output, and hopefully a lower rate of unemployment.

The United States applied a similar approach in the early sixties under the late President John F. Kennedy's administration. Motivated by the advice of his chief economic adviser, Dr. Walter Heller (known as Mr. Tax-Cut), President Kennedy succeeded in revitalizing the economy through such policies. However, inflation followed, and by the time the Republicans took over, they leaned towards monetary policy.

The heyday of monetary economics, championed by Prof. Milton Friedman, is beginning to fade. Prof. Friedman, this year's Nobel prize winner in economics, has addressed President-elect Jimmy Carter via Newsweek magazine, warning him against increased government intervention and fiscal measures.

Monetary policy seems to be going through the cycle of money matters a little, to money matters, to money matters but so what?

The case of the U.K. is somewhat different. The British never abandoned a bastardized Keynesian approach. However, when an economy is going down due to structural and latent problems, short-term remedies will never be good medicine. The U.K. must strive hard to change its attitude towards methods of production and must embark on a new economic track. Fine-tuning will not improve the quality of sound produced by a run-down tape recorder.

However, economic theory nowadays is abhorrently penniless and stands paralysed vis-a-vis stagflation. Neither traditional classical theories nor recent Keynesian off-shoots will cure this economic disease.

A new and bold paradigm (or economic model) is required. The economic scene is certainly in need of a new entrepreneurial economist who would tailor a theory to the world, and not vice-versa.

In a nutshell, there is a large empty box which needs filling -- hopefully not with the same stuff which Pandora found in hers.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

● ROME, Dec. 13 (R). — A bill to give predominantly Catholic Italy one of the most liberal abortion laws in Western Europe goes before parliament today and its approval is widely expected. The abortion question has become one of the most emotional issues in modern Italy. At the moment it is illegal under legislation introduced by fascist dictator Benito Mussolini "to protect the race." The proposed new legislation would give women the right to abort in demand within the first 90 days of pregnancy.

● PARIS, Dec. 13 (AFP). — French trade unions tomorrow throw down another big challenge to the government's austerity policy which it says can bring down inflation. Gas and electricity workers will begin a two-day strike at a time when the main economic parameters are unfavourable.

● ANKARA, Dec. 13 (R). — Ankara university was shut down indefinitely today till the Turkish government takes effective steps to curb political violence on the campus in which scores of people have died in clashes between extreme leftist and rightist students. Faculty representatives said after a meeting at the weekend armed political acts, political murder and pressure from extremist organisations set up outside universities had made teaching impossible. Istanbul University reopened today after a one month closure because of political violence.

● MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (R). — The Soviet Union today began the final build-up for Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev's 70th birthday with the Moscow showing of a new film on his life and the arrival of President Erich Honecker to give him two top East German awards. But officials are maintaining strict silence on how

the birthday, which falls on Sunday, Dec. 19, will be actually marked despite weeks of mounting personal praise bestowed on Mr. Brezhnev in the official media.

● PARIS, Dec. 13 (AFP). — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is reportedly considering a change in the French election laws which would give the country's several political parties proportional weight on a regional basis in the National Assembly. Such a change would constitute a serious impediment to former Premier Jacques Chirac's efforts to bolster the Gaullist Party, political observers here agree. The change would imply an increase in the number of seats in the National Assembly. Smaller parties can win a larger voice in the national legislature through the regional proportional system than they could in voting on a purely district basis.

● SALISBURY, Dec. 13 (R). — Grenade and automatic rifle attacks on crowded African nightspots in Bulawayo have brought the Rhodesian security forces face to face with urban guerrilla warfare. Three people were killed and at least six wounded in attacks on Saturday night. Two guerrillas armed with A.K. rifles and stick grenades fired into large crowds in a beer garden and dance hall in Bulawayo's Njube and Pelandaba black townships.

● JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 13 (R). — Police today raided the home of an Oxford-educated black engineer found hanged in a police cell after being arrested on suspicion of plotting urban terrorism. Eye-witnesses told Reuters they heard at least two shots fired during the raid on the Soweto home of Wellington Tshazibane. Police would not comment. It was the latest development after an explosion in a Johannesburg restaurant six days ago.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed firm after a moderately active session Monday, and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 6.8 at 336.9 after a high of 337.3.

The relative strength of sterling and speculative buying ahead of Wednesday's mini budget drove prices higher but stock shortage accentuated gains among equities which ranged to about 10p. Some issues were off the top on profit-taking.

Government bonds were additionally helped by news that the government broker's supplies of the three pct 1982 stock was exhausted. Net gains ranged to 1/8 among shorts and 3/8 among other maturities. The 15-1/2 pct treasury 1998 "A" stock rose 1/8 to 99-1/8 in first time dealings.

Gold shares weakened with the bullion price and Australian mining shares followed home markets lower. Dollar stocks were mixed.

Unilever and Guest Keen were both 10p higher while rises of 6p to 8p were scored by Fisons, Hawker, Tube Investment, Beecham and P.Y.E. holdings. The last named announced reconstruction plans.

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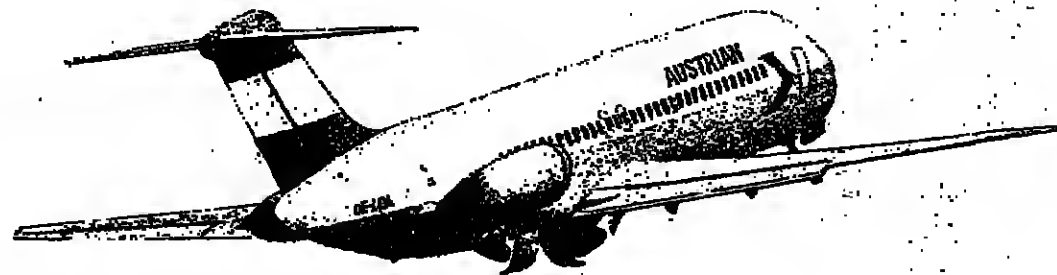
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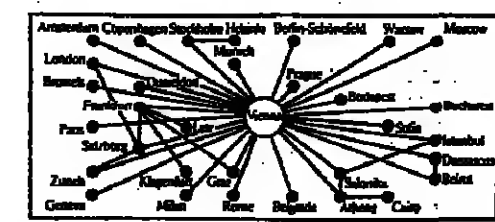
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